

2021年6月大学英语六级考试真题(一)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the graph below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the graph and comment on China's achievements in urbanization. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) He is going to leave his present job.
B) He is going to attend a job interview.
C) He will meet his new manager in two weeks.
D) He will tell the management how he really feels.
2. A) It should be carefully analyzed.
B) It should be kept private.
C) It can be quite useful to senior managers.
D) It can improve interviewees' job prospects.
3. A) It may do harm to his fellow employees.
B) It may displease his immediate superiors.
C) It may adversely affect his future career prospects.
D) It may leave a negative impression on the interviewer.



4. A) Pour out his frustrations on a rate-your-employer website.
 B) Network with his close friends to find a better employer.
 C) Do some practice for the exit interview.
 D) Prepare a comprehensive exit report.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Her career as a botanist. C) Her month-long expedition.
 B) Her latest documentary. D) Her unsuccessful journey.
6. A) She was caught in a hurricane. C) She suffered from water shortage.
 B) She had to live like a vegetarian. D) She had to endure many hardships.
7. A) They could no longer bear the humidity. C) A flood was approaching.
 B) They had no more food in the canoe. D) A hurricane was coming.
8. A) It was memorable. C) It was fruitful.
 B) It was unbearable. D) It was uneventful.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) It ensures the accuracy of their arguments. C) It hurts laymen's dignity and self-esteem.
 B) It diminishes laymen's interest in science. D) It makes their expressions more explicit.
10. A) They will see the complexity of science. C) They tend to disbelieve the actual science.
 B) They feel great respect towards scientists. D) They can learn to communicate with scientists.
11. A) Explain all the jargon terms. C) Find appropriate topics.
 B) Do away with jargon terms. D) Stimulate their interest.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) There were oil deposits below a local gassy hill.
 B) The erupting gas might endanger local children.
 C) There was oil leakage along the Gulf Coast.
 D) The local gassy hill might start a huge fire.
13. A) The massive gas underground. C) Their lack of suitable tools.
 B) Their lack of the needed skill. D) The sand under the hill.
14. A) It was not as effective as he claimed. C) It gave birth to the oil drilling industry.
 B) It rendered many oil workers jobless. D) It was not popularized until years later.
15. A) It ruined the state's cotton and beef industries. C) It resulted in an oil surplus all over the world.
 B) It totally destroyed the state's rural landscape. D) It radically transformed the state's economy.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) Insufficient motivation. C) Unsuitable jobs.
 B) Tough regulations. D) Bad managers.
17. A) Ineffective training. C) Overburdening of managers.
 B) Toxic company culture. D) Lack of regular evaluation.



18. A) It was based only on the perspective of employees.
 B) It provided meaningful clues to solving the problem.
 C) It was conducted from frontline managers' point of view.
 D) It collected feedback from both employers and employees.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It is expanding at an accelerating speed. C) It is yielding an unprecedented profit.
 B) It is bringing prosperity to the region. D) It is seeing an automation revolution.
20. A) It creates a lot of new jobs.
 B) It exhausts resources sooner.
 C) It causes conflicts between employers and employees.
 D) It calls for the retraining of unskilled mining workers.
21. A) They will wait to see its effect. C) They accept it with reservations.
 B) They welcome it with open arms. D) They are strongly opposed to it.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

22. A) They have experienced a gradual decline since the year of 2017.
 B) Their annual death rate is about twice that of the global average.
 C) They kill more people than any infectious disease.
 D) Their cost to the nation's economy is incalculable.
23. A) They are not as reliable as claimed.
 B) They rise and fall from year to year.
 C) They don't reflect the changes in individual countries.
 D) They show a difference between rich and poor nations.
24. A) Many of them are investing heavily in infrastructure.
 B) Many of them have seen a decline in road-death rates.
 C) Many of them are following the example set by Thailand.
 D) Many of them have increasing numbers of cars on the road.
25. A) Foster better driving behavior. C) Provide better training for drivers.
 B) Abolish all outdated traffic rules. D) Impose heavier penalties on speeding.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A new study has drawn a bleak picture of cultural inclusiveness reflected in the children's literature available in Australia. Dr. Helen Adam from Edith Cowan University's School of Education 26 the cultural diversity of children's books. She examined the books 27 in the kindergarten rooms of four day-care centers in Western Australia. Just 18 percent of 2,413 books in the total collection contained any 28 of non-white people. Minority cultures were often featured in stereotypical or tokenistic ways, for example, by 29 Asian culture with chopsticks and traditional dress. Characters that did represent a minority culture usually had 30 roles in the books. The main characters were mostly Caucasian. This causes concern as it can lead to an impression that whiteness is of greater value.

Dr. Adam said children formed impressions about 'difference' and identity from a very young age. Evidence has shown they develop own-race 31 from as young as three months of age. The books we

share with young children can be a valuable opportunity to develop children's understanding of themselves and others. Books can also allow children to see diversity. They discover both similarities and differences between themselves and others. This can help develop understanding, acceptance and 32 of diversity.

Census data has shown Australians come from more than 200 countries. They speak over 300 languages at home. Additionally, Australians belong to more than 100 different religious groups. They also work in more than 1,000 different occupations. "Australia is a multicultural society. The current 33 promotion of white middle-class ideas and lifestyles risks 34 children from minority groups. This can give white middle-class children a sense of 35 or privilege," Dr. Adam said.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| A) alienating | F) investigated | K) secondary |
| B) appreciation | G) overwhelming | L) superiority |
| C) bias | H) portraying | M) temperament |
| D) fraud | I) representation | N) tentative |
| E) housed | J) safeguarded | O) threshold |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

How Marconi Gave Us the Wireless World

- A) A hundred years before iconic figures like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs permeated our lives, an Irish-Italian inventor laid the foundation of the communication explosion of the 21st century. Guglielmo Marconi was arguably the first truly global figure in modern communication. Not only was he the first to communicate globally, he was the first to think globally about communication. Marconi may not have been the greatest inventor of his time, but more than anyone else, he brought about a fundamental shift in the way we communicate.
- B) Today's globally networked media and communication system has its origins in the 19th century, when, for the first time, messages were sent electronically across great distances. The telegraph, the telephone, and radio were the obvious predecessors of the Internet, iPods, and mobile phones. What made the link from then to now was the development of wireless communication. Marconi was the first to develop and perfect this system, using the recently-discovered "air waves" that make up the electromagnetic spectrum.
- C) Between 1896, when he applied for his first patent in England at the age of 22, and his death in Italy in 1937, Marconi was at the center of every major innovation in electronic communication. He was also a skilled and sophisticated organizer, an entrepreneurial innovator, who mastered the use of corporate strategy, media relations, government lobbying, international diplomacy, patents, and prosecution. Marconi was really interested in only one thing: the extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth (and beyond, if we can believe some reports). Some like to refer to him as a genius, but if there was any genius to Marconi it was this vision.
- D) In 1901 he succeeded in signaling across the Atlantic, from the west coast of England to Newfoundland in the USA, despite the claims of science that it could not be done. In 1924 he convinced the British government to encircle the world with a chain of wireless stations using the latest technology that he had devised, shortwave radio. There are some who say Marconi lost his edge when commercial broadcasting came along; he didn't see that radio could or should be used to *frivolous* (无聊的) ends. In one of his last public speeches, a radio broadcast to the United States in March 1937, he deplored that broadcasting had become a one-way means of communication and foresaw it moving in another



direction, toward communication as a means of exchange. That was visionary genius.

- E) Marconi's career was devoted to making wireless communication happen cheaply, efficiently, smoothly, and with an elegance that would appear to be intuitive and uncomplicated to the user—user-friendly, if you will. There is a direct connection from Marconi to today's social media, search engines, and program streaming that can best be summed up by an admittedly provocative exclamation: the 20th century did not exist. In a sense, Marconi's vision jumped from his time to our own.
- F) Marconi invented the idea of global communication—or, more straightforwardly, globally networked, mobile, wireless communication. Initially, this was wireless Morse code *telegraphy* (电报通讯), the principal communication technology of his day. Marconi was the first to develop a practical method for wireless telegraphy using radio waves. He borrowed technical details from many sources, but what set him apart was a self-confident vision of the power of communication technology on the one hand, and, on the other, of the steps that needed to be taken to consolidate his own position as a player in that field. Tracing Marconi's lifeline leads us into the story of modern communication itself. There were other important figures, but Marconi towered over them all in reach, power, and influence, as well as in the grip he had on the popular imagination of his time. Marconi was quite simply the central figure in the emergence of a modern understanding of communication.
- G) In his lifetime, Marconi foresaw the development of television and the fax machine, GPS, radar, and the portable hand-held telephone. Two months before he died, newspapers were reporting that he was working on a “death ray,” and that he had “killed a rat with an intricate device at a distance of three feet.” By then, anything Marconi said or did was newsworthy. Stock prices rose or sank according to his pronouncements. If Marconi said he thought it might rain, there was likely to be a run on umbrellas.
- H) Marconi's biography is also a story about choices and the motivations behind them. At one level, Marconi could be fiercely autonomous and independent of the constraints of his own social class. On another scale, he was a perpetual outsider. Wherever he went, he was never “of” the group; he was always the “other,” considered foreign in Britain, British in Italy, and “not American” in the United States. At the same time, he also suffered tremendously from a need for acceptance that drove, and sometimes stained, every one of his relationships.
- I) Marconi placed a permanent stamp on the way we live. He was the first person to imagine a practical application for the wireless spectrum, and to develop it successfully into a *global* communication system—in both terms of the word; that is, worldwide and all-inclusive. He was able to do this because of a combination of factors—most important, timing and opportunity—but the single-mindedness and determination with which he carried out his self-imposed mission was fundamentally character-based; millions of Marconi's contemporaries had the same class, gender, race, and colonial privilege as he, but only a handful did anything with it. Marconi needed to achieve the goal that was set in his mind as an adolescent; by the time he reached adulthood, he understood, intuitively, that in order to have an impact he had to both develop an independent economic base and align himself with political power. Disciplined, uncritical loyalty to political power became his compass for the choices he had to make.
- J) At the same time, Marconi was uncompromisingly independent intellectually. Shortly after Marconi's death, the nuclear physicist Enrico Fermi—soon to be the developer of the Manhattan Project—wrote that Marconi proved that theory and experimentation were complementary features of progress. “Experience can rarely, unless guided by a theoretical concept, arrive at results of any great significance... on the other hand, an excessive trust in theoretical conviction would have prevented Marconi from persisting in experiments which were destined to bring about a revolution in the technique of radio-communications.” In other words, Marconi had the advantage of not being burdened by preconceived assumptions.



- K) The most controversial aspect of Marconi's life—and the reason why there has been no satisfying biography of Marconi until now—was his uncritical embrace of Benito Mussolini. At first this was not problematic for him. But as the *regressive* (倒退的) nature of Mussolini's regime became clear, he began to suffer a crisis of conscience. However, after a lifetime of moving within the circles of power, he was unable to break with authority, and served Mussolini faithfully (as president of Italy's national research council and royal academy, as well as a member of the Fascist Grand Council) until the day he died—conveniently—in 1937, shortly before he would have had to take a stand in the conflict that consumed a world that he had, in part, created.
36. Marconi was central to our present-day understanding of communication.
37. As an adult, Marconi had an intuition that he had to be loyal to politicians in order to be influential.
38. Marconi disapproved of the use of wireless communication for commercial broadcasting.
39. Marconi's example demonstrates that theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other in making progress in science and technology.
40. Marconi's real interest lay in the development of worldwide wireless communication.
41. Marconi spent his whole life making wireless communication simple to use.
42. Because of his long-time connection with people in power, Marconi was unable to cut himself off from the fascist regime in Italy.
43. In his later years, Marconi exerted a tremendous influence on all aspects of people's life.
44. What connected the 19th century and our present time was the development of wireless communication.
45. Despite his autonomy, Marconi felt alienated and suffered from a lack of acceptance.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked 'A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Humans are fascinated by the source of their failings and virtues. This preoccupation inevitably leads to an old debate: whether nature or nurture moulds us more. A revolution in genetics has poised this as a modern political question about the character of our society: if personalities are hard-wired into our genes, what can governments do to help us? It feels morally questionable, yet claims of genetic selection by intelligence are making headlines.

This is down to "*hereditarian*" (遗传论的) science and a recent paper claimed "differences in exam performance between pupils attending selective and non-selective schools mirror the genetic differences between them". With such an assertion, the work was predictably greeted by a lot of absurd claims about "genetics determining academic success". What the research revealed was the rather less surprising result: the educational benefits of selective schools largely disappear once pupils' inborn ability and socio-economic background were taken into account. It is a glimpse of the blindingly obvious—and there's nothing to back strongly either a hereditary or environmental argument.

Yet the paper does say children are "unintentionally genetically selected" by the school system. Central to hereditarian science is a tall claim: that identifiable variations in genetic sequences can predict an individual's aptness to learn, reason and solve problems. This is problematic on many levels. A teacher could not seriously tell a parent their child has a low genetic tendency to study when external factors clearly exist. Unlike-minded academics say the inheritability of human traits is scientifically unsound. At best there is a weak statistical association and not a causal link between DNA and intelligence. Yet sophisticated statistics are used to create an intimidatory atmosphere of scientific certainty.

While there's an undoubted genetic basis to individual difference, it is wrong to think that socially



defined groups can be genetically accounted for. The fixation on genes as destiny is surely false too. Medical predictability can rarely be based on DNA alone; the environment matters too. Something as complex as intellect is likely to be affected by many factors beyond genes. If hereditarians want to advance their cause it will require more balanced interpretation and not just acts of advocacy.

Genetic selection is a way of exerting influence over others, “the ultimate collective control of human destinies,” as writer H. G. Wells put it. Knowledge becomes power and power requires a sense of responsibility. In understanding cognitive ability, we must not elevate discrimination to a science; allowing people to climb the ladder of life only as far as their cells might suggest. This will need a more sceptical eye on the science. As technology progresses, we all have a duty to make sure that we shape a future that we would want to find ourselves in.

46. What did a recent research paper claim?
- A) The type of school students attend makes a difference to their future.
 - B) Genetic differences between students are far greater than supposed.
 - C) The advantages of selective schools are too obvious to ignore.
 - D) Students' academic performance is determined by their genes.
47. What does the author think of the recent research?
- A) Its result was questionable.
 - B) Its implication was positive.
 - C) Its influence was rather negligible.
 - D) Its conclusions were enlightening.
48. What does the author say about the relationship between DNA and intelligence?
- A) It is one of scientific certainty.
 - B) It is not one of cause and effect.
 - C) It is subject to interpretation of statistics.
 - D) It is not fully examined by gene scientists.
49. What do hereditarians need to do to make their claims convincing?
- A) Take all relevant factors into account in interpreting their data.
 - B) Conduct their research using more sophisticated technology.
 - C) Gather gene data from people of all social classes.
 - D) Cooperate with social scientists in their research.
50. What does the author warn against in the passage?
- A) Exaggerating the power of technology in shaping the world.
 - B) Losing sight of professional ethics in conducting research.
 - C) Misunderstanding the findings of human cognition research.
 - D) Promoting discrimination in the name of science.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Nicola Sturgeon's speech last Tuesday setting out the Scottish government's legislative programme for the year ahead confirmed what was already pretty clear. Scottish councils are set to be the first in the UK with the power to levy charges on visitors, with Edinburgh likely to lead the way.

Tourist taxes are not new. The Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan has a longstanding policy of charging visitors a daily fee. France's tax on overnight stays was introduced to assist *thermal spa* (温泉) towns to develop, and around half of French local authorities use it today.

But such levies are on the rise. Moves by Barcelona and Venice to deal with the phenomenon of “over-tourism” through the use of charges have recently gained prominence. Japan and Greece are among the countries to have recently introduced tourist taxes.

That the UK lags behind is due to our weak, by international standards, local government, as well as the opposition to taxes and regulation of our aggressively pro-market ruling party. Some UK cities have lobbied without success for the power to levy a charge on visitors. Such levies are no universal remedy as the amounts raised would be tiny compared with what has been taken away by central government since 2010. Still, it is to be hoped that the Scottish government's bold move will prompt others to act. There is



no reason why visitors to the UK, or domestic tourists on holiday in hotspots such as Cornwall, should be exempt from taxation—particularly when vital local services including waste collection, park maintenance and arts and culture spending are under unprecedented strain.

On the contrary, compelling tourists to make a financial contribution to the places they visit beyond their personal consumption should be part of a wider cultural shift. Westerners with disposable incomes have often behaved as if they have a right to go wherever they choose with little regard for the consequences. Just as the environmental harm caused by aviation and other transport must come under far greater scrutiny, the social cost of tourism must also be confronted. This includes the impact of short-term lets on housing costs and quality of life for residents. Several European capitals, including Paris and Berlin, are leading a campaign for tougher regulation by the European Union. It also includes the impact of overcrowding, litter and the kinds of behaviour associated with noisy parties.

There is no “one size fits all” solution to this problem. The existence of new revenue streams for some but not all councils is complicated, and businesses are often opposed, fearing higher costs will make them uncompetitive. But those places that want them must be given the chance to make tourist taxes work.

51. What do we learn from Nicola Sturgeon’s speech?
- A) The UK is set to adjust its policy on taxation.
 - B) Tourists will have to pay a tax to visit Scotland.
 - C) The UK will take new measures to boost tourism.
 - D) Edinburgh contributes most to Scotland’s tourism.
52. How come the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax?
- A) Its government wants to attract more tourists.
 - B) The tax is unlikely to add much to its revenue.
 - C) Its ruling party is opposed to taxes and regulation.
 - D) It takes time for local governments to reach consensus.
53. Both international and domestic visitors in the UK should pay tourist tax so as to _____.
- A) elevate its tourism to international standards
 - B) improve the welfare of its maintenance workers
 - C) promote its cultural exchange with other nations
 - D) ease its financial burden of providing local services
54. What does the author say about Western tourists?
- A) They don’t seem to care about the social cost of tourism.
 - B) They don’t seem to mind paying for additional services.
 - C) They deem travel an important part of their life.
 - D) They subject the effects of tourism to scrutiny.
55. What are UK people’s opinions about the levy of tourist tax?
- A) Supportive.
 - B) Skeptical.
 - C) Divided.
 - D) Unclear.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

海南是仅次于台湾的中国第二大岛,是位于中国最南端的省份。海南岛风景秀丽,气候宜人,阳光充足,生物多样性,温泉密布,海水清澈,大部分海滩几乎全年都是游泳和日光浴的理想场所,因而被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地,每年都吸引了大批中外游客。

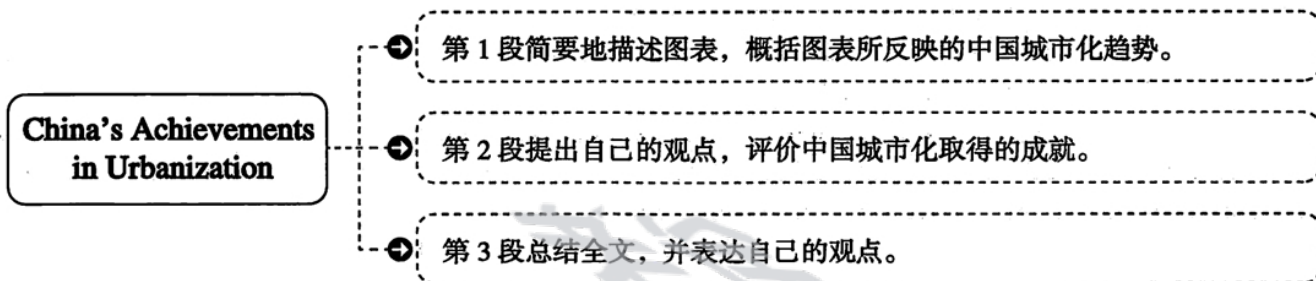
海南 1988 年建省以来,旅游业、服务业、高新技术产业飞速发展,是中国唯一的省级经济特区。在中央政府和全国人民的大力支持下,海南将建成中国最大的自由贸易试验区。



2021年6月大学英语六级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">China's Achievements in Urbanization</p> <p>【1】 As is demonstrated in the graph, at the end of 2019, urban residents in China accounted for 60.6% of the total population and it's the first time that the figure has exceeded 60%. Obviously, the past four decades have seen a sharp increase of 41.21% in the share of urban population in China.</p> <p>【2】 There's no denying that since the reform and opening up, remarkable achievements have been made in China's urbanization.</p> <p>【3】 To begin with, the rapid urbanization has provided impetus for economic development, as it not only brings a sharp increase in demand for consumption and investment, but also generates a growing need for infrastructure, public services and housing. 【4】 Second, urbanization has created more job opportunities for ordinary people, especially for those migrant workers who move to urban areas, which has effectively improved people's living standards as a whole.</p> <p>【5】 Third, in the process of urbanization, the uneven distribution of educational resources has also been alleviated to some extent.</p> <p>【6】 Even so, it is also worth mentioning that as more people enjoyed the prosperity of modern cities, we cannot ignore the mounting challenges urbanization has posed for national resources, environment, job market, public services, etc.</p>	<p>【1】 简要地描述图表,并用相关数据予以说明,指出在过去的40年里,中国城市人口的比例急剧增长了41.21%。</p> <p>【2】 明确自己的观点,指出中国的城市化取得了显著的成就。</p> <p>【3】【4】【5】 分别使用 to begin with、second、third 从经济、就业以及教育三个方面具体阐述了中国城市化取得的成就。</p> <p>【6】 使用“Even so, it is also worth mentioning that...”总结全文,进一步表达了自己的观点。</p>

话题词汇:

industrialization 工业化

migrant workers 外来务工人员

populous 人口稠密的

traffic jam/congestion 交通堵塞

economic growth 经济增长

narrow the income gap 缩小收入差距

increase employment opportunities 增加就业机会

infrastructure 基础设施

raise purchasing/buying power 提高购买力



Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

M: (1) It's my last day at work tomorrow. I start my new job in two weeks. My human resources manager wants to conduct an interview with me before I leave.

W: Ah, an exit interview. Are you looking forward to it?

M: I'm not sure how I feel about it. I resigned because I've been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I'm not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.

W: To my way of thinking, there are two main potential benefits that come from unleashing an agitated stream of truth during an exit interview. The first is release. Unburdening yourself of frustration and perhaps even anger to someone who isn't a friend or close colleague can be wonderfully freeing.

M: And let me guess. The second is that the criticism will, theoretically, help the organization I'm leaving to improve, making sure employees of the future are less likely to encounter what I did?

W: That's right. But the problem with the company improvement part is that very often it doesn't happen.

(2) An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn't. In my company, the information gained from these interviews is often not confidential, and the information is used as dirt against another manager, or can be traded among senior managers.

M: (3) Now you've got me rethinking what I'll disclose in the interview. There is always the chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry. It is a pretty small industry after all.

W: Anything you initially gained from the instant satisfaction of telling it like it is, you might lose down the track by injuring your future career prospects.

M: (4) Right. Perhaps it'll be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.

W: You could. And don't do the interview at all. Exit interviews are not mandatory.

答案详解

1. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。对话开头男士提到,明天是他最后一天来上班,他两周内就会开始新的工作,人事部经理想在他离开之前和他面谈一次。因此答案为A)。

2. What does the woman think about the information gained from an exit interview?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。句(2)中女士提到,离职面谈应该要保密。B)选项中的 should 是录音中 is supposed to 的同义转述, private 为原词重现,故

答案为B)。

3. Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?

C) 【精析】细节理解题。句(3)中男士说,女士的话让他重新考虑在离职面谈中透露什么内容,这总是有可能会影响他的声誉以及他在行业中建立人际关系网的能力。因此答案为C)。

4. What does the man think he had better do?

A) 【精析】细节理解题。句(4)中男士说,或许他最好去一个给雇主打分的网站上一吐为快。因此答案为A)。

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

M: Today, I'm talking to the renowned botanist, Jane Forster.

W: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.

M: (5) Recently, Jane, you've become quite a celebrity since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?

W: Well, it follows my expedition to study the vegetation indigenous to the rain forest in equatorial areas of southeast Asia.

M: You certainly get to travel to some very exotic locations.

W: It was far from glamorous, to be honest. (6-1) The area we visited was accessible only by canoe. And the living conditions in the hut were primitive, to say the least. There was no electricity, and our water supply was a nearby stream.



M: How were the weather conditions while you were there?

W: (6-2) The weather was not conducive to our work at all, since the humidity was almost unbearable. At midday, we stayed in the hut and did nothing. It was too humid to either work or sleep.

M: How long did your team spend in the jungle?

W: Originally, we planned to be there for a month. But in the end, we stayed for only two weeks.

M: Why did you cut the expedition short?

W: (7) Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. And we had to evacuate at very short notice.

M: That sounds like a fascinating anecdote.

W: It was frightening. The fastest evacuation route was through river rapids. We had to navigate them carrying all of our equipment.

M: So overall, was the journey unsuccessful?

W: (8) Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.

M: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions?

W: Botany is an obsession for me. Many of the destinations I visit have stunning scenery, and I get to meet a variety of people from all over the world.

M: So where will your next destination be?

W: I haven't decided yet.

M: Then we can leave it for another vacation. Thanks.

答案详解

5. What does the man want Jane Forster to talk about?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。句(5)中男士说,自从女士最新的纪录片发行以来,她已经成了名人,并问女士能否介绍一下她的纪录片。因此答案为B)。

6. Why does the woman describe her experience as far from glamorous?

D) 【精析】细节归纳题。句(6-1)中女士提到,他们访问的地区只有乘独木舟才能到达,小屋的生活条件至少可以说很原始。没有电,供水来自附近的一条小溪。句(6-2)中女士提到,天气根本不利于工作,

因为湿度简直令人难以忍受。因此答案为D)。

7. Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。句(7)中女士说,他们在半路上接到消息说飓风就要来了,所以他们不得不在短时间内撤离。因此答案为D)。

8. What does the woman think of the journey?

C) 【精析】细节理解题。对话最后,男士问女士,这次行程是不是失败了,女士在句(8)中否认了男士的说法,并说他们在这次行程中收集了大量关于当地植物的数据。因此答案为C)。

Section B

Questions 9 and 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Scientists often use specialized jargon terms while communicating with laymen. Most of them don't realize the harmful effects of this practice. (9) In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms. They also felt less informed about science and less qualified to discuss science topics. It's noteworthy that it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text. Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn't explained. The problem is that the mere presence of jargon sends a discouraging message to readers. Hillary Shulman, the author of the study, asserts that specialized words are a signal. Jargon tells people that the message isn't for them. There is an even darker side to how people react to jargon. (10) In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the opposite when a text is easier to read, then people are more persuaded. Thus, it's important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects. This is especially true with issues related to public health, like the safety of new medications and the benefits of vaccines. (11) Shulman concedes that the use of jargon is appropriate with scientific audiences. But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon.



答案详解

9. What does the passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?
- B) 【精析】细节理解题。句(9)中提到,在一项新的研究中,阅读自动驾驶汽车和外科手术机器人等主题的文章时,接触术语的人后来表示,与阅读相同话题但没有接触专业术语的人相比,他们对科学的兴趣较小。也就是说,术语降低了外行人对科学的兴趣,答案为B)。
10. What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

- C) 【精析】细节理解题。句(10)中提到,在另一项研究中,研究人员发现,阅读含有术语的科学文章会让人怀疑真正的科学。因此答案为C)。
11. What does Shulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?
- B) 【精析】细节理解题。句(11)中提到,舒尔曼承认,使用术语适用于科学领域的读者。但是,想要与公众交流的科学家需要修改他们的语言,不使用术语。B)选项中的 do away with 是录音中 eliminate 的同义转述,故为答案。

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

At the beginning of the 20th century, on the Gulf Coast in the US State of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire. (12) Pattillo Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill. (13) Oil wells weren't drilled back then; they were essentially dug. The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins' workers to make a proper hole. Higgins had forecast oil at a thousand feet, a totally made-up figure.

Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, Captain Anthony Lucas. (14) After encountering several setbacks, Captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry.

In January 1901, at 1,020 feet, almost precisely the depth predicted by Higgins' wild guess, the well roared and suddenly ejected mud and six tons of drilling pipe out of the ground, terrifying those present. For the next nine days, until the well was capped, the well poured out more oil than all the wells in America combined.

(15) In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural with no large cities and practically no industry; cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. Higgins' well changed that. The boom made some prospectors millionaires, but the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas. In the 1930s, prices crashed, to the point that, in some parts of the country, oil was cheaper than water. That would become a familiar pattern of the boom-or-bust Texas economy.

答案详解

12. What did Texas businessman Pattillo Higgins believe?
- A) 【精析】事实细节题。由句(12)可知,帕蒂罗·希金斯是当地一个声名狼藉的商人,他确信这座充满天然气的小山下面有石油。因此答案为A)。
13. What prevented Higgins' workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?
- D) 【精析】事实细节题。由句(13)可知,当时的油井不是钻取的,基本上是挖出来的。希金斯的工人们几次想挖一个合适的洞都被山下的沙子挫败了。因此答案为D)。
14. What does the passage say about Captain Lucas' drilling method?

- C) 【精析】事实细节题。由句(14)可知,在经历了几次挫折后,卢卡斯队长决定使用钻机,他的创新创造了现代石油钻探行业。因此答案为C)。
15. What do we learn about Texas' oil industry boom?
- D) 【精析】细节归纳题。由句(15)可知,当时的得克萨斯州几乎完全是农村,没有大城市,几乎没有工业;棉花和牛肉是经济的基础。希金斯的油井改变了这一点。丰富的石油使一些勘探者成为百万富翁,但是石油的突然过剩并不完全是得克萨斯州的福音。20世纪30年代,油价暴跌,以至于在美国的某些地区,石油比水还便宜。这将成为得克萨斯州经济繁荣或萧条的常见模式。因此答案为D)。

Section C

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

Most people dislike their jobs. It's an astonishing (but statistical) fact. (16) A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers. Few describe their managers as malicious or manipulative, though, while those types certainly exist, they are minority. The majority of managers seemingly just don't know any better. They're often emulating bad managers they've had in the past. It's likely they've never read a management book or attended a management course. They might



not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style. The researchers interviewed employees about their managers, beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had. From this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being simply awful at their jobs.

(17-1) The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blameworthy. Often a manager's superiors can effectively encourage a manager's distasteful behavior when they fail to discipline the person's wrongdoings. (17-2) Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic.

The second cause was attributed to the managers' characteristics. Those deemed to be most destructive were odd people, those without drive, those who allow personal problems into the workplace and those with an unpleasant temperament or personality in general.

The third cause of poor management was associated with a deficiency of qualifications. Not so much the formal variety one obtains from a university but the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments.

The fourth cause concerned managers who've been promoted for reasons other than potential. One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest. It wasn't their skillset or other merits that got them the job. It was their tenure.

(18) A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of employees. The researchers didn't ask senior leaders what they thought of their frontline managers. It's quite possible they're content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they're actually causing, which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager.

答案详解

16. What is a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。由句(16)可知,最新研究显示,导致员工不满的一个主要原因是,很多人认为自己有一个糟糕的经理。因此答案为D)。

17. What is one of the causes for poor management practices?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。由句(17-1)和句(17-2)可知,造成管理不善的第一个原因是公司文化,员工

认为这导致了糟糕的管理做法,这样的工作场所有时被描述为是有毒的。因此答案为B)。

18. What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。句(18)中提到,值得指出的一点是,这项研究只是基于员工的视角。研究人员没有询问高层领导对一线经理的看法。因此答案为A)。

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead. Iron ore is a key ingredient in steel making. The mining companies here produce almost 300 million tons of iron ore a year. The 240 giant autonomous trucks in use, in the Western Australian mines, can weigh 400 tones fully loaded, and travel at speeds of up to 60 kilometers per hour. They are a technological leap, transporting iron ore along routes which run for hundreds of kilometers from mines to their destinations. Here, when the truck arrives at its destination, staff in the operation center direct it precisely where to unload. Vast quantities of iron ore are then transported by autonomous trains to ocean ports. (19) Advocates argue these automated vehicles will change mining forever. It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine. A range of factors has pushed Western Australia's desert region to the lead of this automation revolution. These include the huge size of the mines, the scale of equipment, and the repetitive nature of some of the work. Then there's the area's remoteness—at 502,000 square kilometers—it can sometimes make recruiting staff a challenge. Another consideration is the risks when humans interact with large machinery. There are also the financial imperatives. The ongoing push by the mining corporations to be more productive and more efficient is another powerful driver in embracing automation technology.



The concept of a fully autonomous mine is a bit of a misleading term however. This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it. (20) The automation and digitization of the industry is creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence. The mining companies claim automation and robotics present opportunities to make mining more sustainable and safer. Employees will be offered a career that is even more fulfilling and more rewarding. (21) Workers' unions have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology, but they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology. Their main concern is the potential impact on remote communities. As automation spreads further, the question is how these remote communities will survive when the old jobs are eliminated. And this may well prove to be the most significant impact of robotic technology in many places around the world.

答案详解

19. What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

D) 【精析】细节理解题。句(19)中提到,支持者认为,这些自动化车辆将永远改变采矿业。自动化技术的应用可能只需要5年的时间就能实现全机器人采矿。一系列因素已将西澳大利亚沙漠地区推向自动化革命的前沿。因此答案为D)。

20. What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

A) 【精析】细节理解题。句(20)中提到,该行业(采矿

业)的自动化和数字化创造了对不同工作岗位的需求。也就是说,采矿业数字化创造了很多新的就业岗位,答案为A)。

21. What is the attitude of workers' unions towards the introduction of new technology?

C) 【精析】细节理解题。句(21)中提到,工会已经接受了新技术引入的必然性,但它们对自动化技术的兴起仍持保留态度,它们主要担心的是对偏远社区的潜在影响。因此答案为C)。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

(22) According to official statistics, Thailand's annual road-death rate is almost double the global average. Thai people know that their roads are dangerous, but they don't know this could easily be changed. Globally, road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease. Researchers at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in America, put the death toll in 2017 at 1.24 million. (23) According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries. In many poor countries, road accidents are killing more people than ever before. Those countries have swelling young populations of fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes and a limited supply of surgeons. It is impossible to know for sure, because official statistics are so inadequate. But deaths are thought to have risen by 40% since 1990 in many low income countries. In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer. In Estonia and Ireland, for example, the number of death has fallen by about two thirds since the late 1990s. (24) But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle income countries, which contain most of the world's people and have some of the most dangerous roads. According to researchers, in China and South Africa traffic deaths have been falling since 2000, and in India since 2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago. The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit. Rob McKinney, head of the International Road Assessment Program, says that all countries tend to go through three phases. They begin with poor, slow roads. In the second phase, as they grow wealthier, they pave the roads, allowing traffic to move faster and pushing up the death rate. Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer. The trick, then, is to reach the third stage sooner by focusing earlier and more closely on fatal accidents. How to do that? (25) The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow but often don't. Dangerous driving is not a fixed cultural trait as some imagine. People respond to incentives such as traffic laws that are actually enforced.

答案详解

22. What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。句(22)中提到,据官方统计,泰国每年的交通事故死亡率几乎是全球平均水平

的两倍。因此答案为B)。

23. What do we learn from an American institute's statistics regarding road deaths?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。句(23)中提到,据该研究所



称,自世纪之交以来,死亡总人数或多或少保持不变,但这掩盖了各个国家的许多变化。因此答案为 C)。

24. What is said about middle income countries?

B) 【精析】细节理解题。句(24)中提到,最重要和最有趣的变化正在中等收入国家发生,这些国家的人口占世界人口的大多数,道路也最危险。据研究人员称,中国和南非的交通事故死亡人数自2000年以来一直在下降,印度的交通事故死亡人数自2012年以来也在下降,菲律宾的交通事故死

亡人数在四年前达到顶峰。因此答案为 B)。

25. What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

A) 【精析】细节归纳题。句(25)中提到,解决之道不仅在于改善基础设施,还在于改善社会激励机制。安全驾驶习惯是人们知道他们应该遵循但往往没有遵循的做法。危险驾驶并非像某些人想象的那样是一种固定的文化特征。人们会对实际执行的交通法规等激励措施做出反应。因此答案为 A)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章来源】本文选自2020年2月6日发表在www.ecu.edu.au(埃迪斯科文大学官网)上一篇标题为“Whitewashing Australia—How Kids’ Books Are Fostering Racial Bias”(《白人文化粉饰下的澳大利亚——童书是如何助长种族偏见的》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了澳大利亚现有的儿童文学是如何助长孩子的种族偏见的。

第1段通过一项新研究描述了澳大利亚现有的童书的问题:对少数族裔文化描写过少,即使有描写,也往往带有刻板印象或者只做些表面文章。

第2段从儿童认知发展方面阐述儿童接触的读物对他们看待差异性和多样性的方式造成影响。

第3段用数据指出澳大利亚是一个多元文化社会,对白人观念和生活方式的大肆宣扬只会让白人孩子疏远少数族裔,不利于多种文化和谐共处。

【词性分析】

名词: B) appreciation 欣赏;理解,认识; C) bias 偏见,偏袒; D) fraud 欺诈;骗子; I) representation 描述,描绘;代表,代理; L) superiority 优越感;优越性; M) temperament 性情,秉性; O) threshold 开端,起点;门槛,门口

动词: A) alienating 排斥,疏远; C) bias 使有偏见; E) housed 收藏,存放;给……提供住处; F) investigated 调查,查明; G) overwhelming 压垮,使不知所措; H) portraying 描写,描绘; J) safeguarded 保护,保卫

形容词: G) overwhelming 巨大的;压倒性的; K) secondary 次要的,从属的; N) tentative 不确定的,暂定的;踌躇的,犹豫的

答案详解

26. 【考点】动词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】空格位于两个名词结构之间,且整句话缺少谓语,故空格处应填入动词作谓语,且由上下文的时态可以判断,应为动词的-ed形式。

【语义判断】空格所在句的前一句提到一项新研究表明的结果,后一句提到亚当博士具体研究的内容,因此,空格处需要填入一个与“研究,调查”相关的动词,由此确定 F) investigated 为答案。

27. 【考点】动词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格前面是一个完整的主谓宾句子结构 she examined the books,空格后面是介词短语“in the kindergarten rooms...”,因此,空格处可填入形容词、副词或非谓语动词作修饰语。

【语义判断】由上下文可知,空格所在句是指亚当博士调查了西澳大利亚州四个日托所的学前班房间里的书籍,结合选项意思可知,E) housed“收藏,存放”符合句意。此处 housed 为动词 house 的过去分词,与其后的介词短语一起构成过去分词短语,作名词 books 的后置定语。

28. 【考点】名词辨析题。

I) 【语法判断】空格前面为不定代词 any,后面为介词 of,因此空格处应填入名词,和后面的 of non-white people 一起构成名词短语,作 contained 的宾语。

【语义判断】根据空格所在句提到的 just 18 percent of 2,413 books 和该段倒数第二句“The



main characters were mostly Caucasian.”推测空格所在句是指澳大利亚现有的童书对非白人的描述很少。I) representation“描述,描绘”符合句意,故为答案。

29. 【考点】动词辨析题。

H) 【语法判断】空格前面为介词 by,后面为名词短语 Asian culture,故空格处应填入动词的-ing 形式。

【语义判断】空格所在句提到,对少数族裔文化的描写往往带有刻板印象或者只做些表面文章,接着用 for example 引出例子,指出童书中描写亚洲文化时,只会使用筷子或传统服饰这种带有刻板印象的方式,由此确定 H) portraying“描写,描绘”为答案。

30. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

K) 【语法判断】空格前为动词 had,后面为名词 roles,故空格处应填入形容词作定语。

【语义判断】根据后一句提到的童书中的主角多为白人,可推测空格所在句是说代表少数族裔文化的人物通常为配角。K) secondary“次要的,从属的”符合句意,故为答案。

31. 【考点】名词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格前为复合形容词 own-race“自己种族的”,后面为介词短语,可推知空格处应填入名词作 develop 的宾语。

【语义判断】空格所在句的上一句提到,孩子从很小开始就会对“差异”和身份形成印象,推测空格所在句是说孩子从三个月大时就会产生对自己种族的一种偏袒或偏爱,故答案为 C) bias“偏见,偏袒”。

32. 【考点】名词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格前面的 and 为连词,用来连接并列成分,故空格处填入的词应和 understanding 及 acceptance 词性相同,词义接近,因此应填入一个带有褒义色彩的名词。

【语义判断】空格所在句的前两句提到,书籍可以让孩子们看到多样性,让他们发现自己和他人之

间的相似和差异。因此空格所在句应是指这有助于培养孩子对多样性的理解、接受和欣赏。故答案为 B) appreciation“欣赏”。

33. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格前为形容词 current,空格后为名词 promotion,因此空格处应填入形容词和 current 一起作定语修饰 promotion。

【语义判断】第一段提到,2 413 本童书中,只有 18% 的书包含了对非白人的描述。在书中,代表少数族裔文化的人物通常扮演次要角色,主角一般是白人。由此可知,现有的童书对白人的观念和生活方式进行了过多宣扬,G) overwhelming“巨大的;压倒性的”符合语境,故为答案。

34. 【考点】动词辨析题。

A) 【语法判断】空格前面的 lifestyles 和 risks 中间没有任何连接词,可知 risks 在此处不是名词,而是谓动词,因此空格处应为宾语。risk 作动词使用时,后面需跟 sth. 或 doing sth.,表示“冒……的风险,使……冒风险”,因空格后有名词 children,故空格处应填入动词的-ing 形式。

【语义判断】本文第一段提到,现有的童书对少数族裔的描写太少;第二段提到,孩子从很小开始就会对“差异”和身份形成印象,故推测空格所在句是在描述对白人观念和生活方式的大肆宣扬所产生的消极影响,A) alienating“排斥,疏远”符合语境,故为答案。

35. 【考点】名词辨析题。

L) 【语法判断】空格位于介词 of 之后,表并列的连接词 or 之前,故应填入名词。连接词 or 连接平行结构,因此空格处应填入和 privilege“特权”意思相近的词。

【语义判断】结合句意及选项可知,L) superiority“优越感;优越性”符合句意。此处是指对白人观念和生活方式的大肆宣扬会给白人孩子一种优越感或特权感。

参考译文

一项新的研究描绘了澳大利亚现有儿童文学中反映出的关于文化包容性的一幅令人沮丧的景象。来自埃迪斯科文大学教育学院的海伦·亚当博士调查了童书中的文化多样性。她调查了西澳大利亚州四个日托所的学前班房间里所收藏的书籍。在总共的 2 413 本藏书中,只有 18% 的书籍包含了对非白人的描述。对少数族裔文化的描写往往带有刻板印象或者只做些表面文章,例如用筷子和传统服饰来表现亚洲文化。在书中,确实代表少数族裔文化的人物通常扮演次要角色。主角一般是白人。这让人担心,因为这会给人留下一种印象,认为白人更有价值。

亚当博士提到,孩子从很小开始就对“差异”和身份形成了印象。有证据表明,他们从三个月大的时候就产生了对自己种族的偏袒。我们与幼儿分享的书籍可以成为培养孩子了解自己 and 理解他人的宝贵机会。书籍还可以让孩子们看到多样性。他们从而发现自己和他人之间的相似和差异。这有助于培养孩子对多样性的理解、接受和欣赏。



人口普查数据显示,澳大利亚的人口来自 200 多个国家,在国内讲 300 多种语言。此外,澳大利亚人分属于 100 多个不同的宗教团体。他们还从事 1 000 多种不同的职业。亚当博士说:“澳大利亚是一个多元文化社会。但目前对白人中产阶级观念和生活方式的大肆宣扬有可能会使儿童与少数族裔群体疏远。这会给白人中产阶级儿童一种优越感或者特权感。”

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2017 年刊登在 www.thedailybeast.com (每日野兽网) 上一篇标题为“*How Marconi Gave Us the Wireless World*”(《马可尼如何为我们提供无线世界》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文介绍了爱尔兰裔意大利人伽利尔摩·马可尼对于现代通信的重要奠基作用,指出他是这一领域第一个真正的全球性人物。

➊ A) 段概括全文主旨,指出马可尼在无线通信领域的作用。

➋ B) — C) 段从不同的角度阐述马可尼对无线通信领域的贡献。其中 B) 段总体说明马可尼的影响。C) — D) 段侧重介绍马可尼的个人能力和创业过程。E) — G) 段重点说明马可尼全球通信的概念具有怎样的宗旨、预见性和影响力。

➌ H) — K) 段侧重于对马可尼的多角度分析与评价,指出他在知识领域将理论结合实践的贡献,也介绍了他成功背后的矛盾与纠结,以及缺乏归属感、游走于政治权力中心给他带来的影响。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 *central* 和 *understanding of communication* 定位到文章 F) 段最后一句。

F) 【精析】同义转述题。F) 段最后一句说到,马可尼显然是现代通信概念出现过程中的核心人物。题干是对该句的同义转述。题干中的 *central to* 对应原文中的 *the central figure in*, 题干中的 *our present-day understanding of communication* 对应原文中的 *a modern understanding of communication*, 故答案为 F)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 *adult* 和 *intuition* 定位到 I) 段倒数第二句。

I) 【精析】同义转述题。I) 段倒数第二句分号后的部分提到,到了成年,他凭直觉明白,要想产生影响,他既要有独立的经济基础,又要与政权结盟。题干中的 *as an adult* 对应原文中的 *by the time he reached adulthood*, 题干中的 *Marconi had an intuition that he had to be loyal to politicians in order to be influential* 是对原文中“*he understood, intuitively, that in order to have an impact he had to... and align himself with political power*”的同义转述,故答案为 I)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 *commercial broadcasting* 定位到文章 D) 段第三句。

D) 【精析】细节归纳题。D) 段定位句提到,当商业广

播出时,马可尼失去了优势;他认为收音机不可以或不应该用来做无聊的事。随后一句也提到,他曾谴责广播已成为一种单向的通信手段,可见他对于无线通信用于商业广播持反对态度。题干中的 *disapproved of the use of wireless communication for commercial broadcasting* 是对原文中 *he didn't see that radio could or should be used to frivolous ends* 和 *he deplored that broadcasting had become a one-way means of communication* 这两处信息的概括性转述,故答案为 D)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 *complement* 和 *progress* 定位到 J) 段第二句。

J) 【精析】同义转述题。J) 段定位句后半部分指出,马可尼证明了理论和实验在互补中发展进步。题干中的 *Marconi's example demonstrates* 对应原文中的 *Marconi proved*; 题干中的 *theoretical concepts and experiments complement each other in making progress in science and technology* 是对原文中 *theory and experimentation were complementary features of progress* 的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

40. 【定位】由题干中的 *real interest* 定位到文章 C) 段倒数第二句。

C) 【精析】细节归纳题。C) 段定位句提到,马可尼真



正感兴趣的只有一件事：将移动的、个人的、远程的通信延伸到地球的尽头（甚至更远，如果我们相信一些报道的话）。由此可知，马可尼真正感兴趣的是如何发展全球无线通信。题干中的 Marconi's real interest 对应原文中的 Marconi was really interested；题干中的 the development of worldwide wireless communication 是对原文中的 extension of mobile, personal, long-distance communication to the ends of the earth (and beyond, if we can believe some reports) 的归纳概括，故答案为 C)。

41. 【定位】由题干中的 making wireless communication 和 simple to use 定位到 E) 段第一句。

E) 【精析】细节归纳题。E) 段定位句指出，马可尼在职业生涯中致力于使无线通信便宜、高效、顺畅，给用户直观和简明的优雅感——或者说是做到用户友好。题干中的 Marconi spent his whole life 对应原文中 Marconi's career was devoted to, 题干中的 simple to use 是对原文中 cheaply, efficiently, smoothly, and with an elegance that would appear to be intuitive and uncomplicated to the user—user-friendly 的归纳概括，故答案为 E)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 power 和 unable 定位到文章 K) 段第四句。

K) 【精析】同义转述题。K) 段定位句指出，他一生在权力圈内活动，无法与政权决裂，始终为墨索里尼忠实服务。题干中的 his long-time connection with people in power 是对原文中的 a lifetime of moving within the circles of power 的转述，题干中的 unable to cut himself off from the fascist regime in Italy 是对原文中 unable to break with authority, and served Mussolini faithfully 的同义转述，故答案为 K)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 in his later years 定位到文章 G) 段第二句至结尾。

G) 【精析】细节归纳题。G) 段第二句提到了在他死前两个月，报纸上报道的有关马可尼的惊人消息，

随后一句说，到那时，马可尼所说或所做的一切都是有新闻价值的，之后举了两个生活实例：股票价格随着他的声明涨涨跌跌，如果马可尼说他可能会下雨，那大家就很可能都跑去买雨伞。由此可以推知，晚年阶段的马可尼对人们生活的各方面都影响巨大。题干中的 in his later years 对应原文中的 two months before he died, 题干中的 Marconi exerted a tremendous influence on all aspects of people's life 是对原文中 anything Marconi said or did was newsworthy 及其后两个生活中实例的归纳概括，故答案为 G)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 the 19th century 和 development of wireless communication 定位到文章 B) 段第一句和第三句。

B) 【精析】细节归纳题。B) 段第一句前半部分提到，今天的全球网络媒体和通信系统起源于 19 世纪，随后第二句举出了一些实例，而第三句则指出，是无线通信的发展成就了从那时到现在的联系。题干中的 what connected the 19th century and our present time 是对原文中 has its origins in the 19th century 和 what made the link from then to now 两处信息的概括性转述，故答案为 B)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 autonomy、suffered 和 acceptance 定位到文章 H) 段第二、三句和最后一句。

H) 【精析】细节推断题。H) 段第二、三句指出，在某种程度上，马可尼可以完全自主，不受所属社会阶层的限制。从另一种程度来讲，他永远是一个局外人。最后一句则提到，同时，他也因需要被人接受而遭受巨大的痛苦。由此可以推知，他感到被疏离，因不被接受而感到痛苦。题干中的 autonomy 对应原文中的 fiercely autonomous and independent, 题干中的 felt alienated 是对原文中 a perpetual outsider 的推断，题干中的 suffered from a lack of acceptance 是对原文中 suffered tremendously from a need for acceptance 的同义转述，故答案为 H)。

参考译文

马可尼如何为我们提供无线的世界

A) 在像比尔·盖茨和史蒂夫·乔布斯这样的偶像级人物渗透到我们生活的一百年前，一位爱尔兰裔意大利发明家为二十一世纪的通信大爆炸奠定了基础。伽利尔摩·马可尼可以说是现代通信领域第一个真正的全球性人物。他不仅是第一个进行全球通信的人，也是第一个对通信进行全球化思考的人。马可尼可能不是他那个时代最伟大的发明家，但他给人类通信方式带来的根本变化比任何人都要大。

B) (44-1) 今天的全球网络媒体和通信系统起源于 19 世纪，当时信息第一次以电子方式远距离发送。电报、电话和收音机显然是互联网、iPod 和移动电话的前身。(44-2) 是无线通信的发展成就了从那时到现在的联系。马可尼是第一个开发和完善这一系统的人，他利用了最近发现的构成电磁频谱的“空气波”。



- C) 从1896年22岁时在英国申请第一项专利到1937年在意大利去世,马可尼一直是电子通信领域每一项重大创新的中心人物。他还是一位技术娴熟、经验丰富的组织者、创业创新者,在企业战略、媒体关系、政府游说、国际外交、专利和起诉等方面都很精通。(40) 马可尼真正感兴趣的只有一件事:将移动的、个人的、远程的通信延伸到地球的尽头(甚至更远,如果我们相信一些报道的话)。有些人喜欢把他称为天才,但如果说马可尼真有什么天赋的话,那就是这个愿景。
- D) 1901年,从英格兰西海岸到美国纽芬兰,他成功发出跨越大西洋的信号,尽管科学界声称这是不可能的。在1924年,他说服英国政府利用他发明的最新技术,即短波无线电,在全世界建立一系列无线电台。(38) 有人说,当商业广播出现时,马可尼失去了优势;他认为收音机不可以或不应该用来做无聊的事。他在1937年3月向美国广播的最后一次公开讲话中,谴责广播已成为一种单向的通信手段,并预见广播将朝着另一个方向发展,成为一种交流手段。这是天才的远见卓识。
- E) (41) 马可尼的职业生涯致力于使无线通信便宜、高效、顺畅,给用户直观和简明的优雅感——或者说做到用户友好。马可尼与当今的社交媒体、搜索引擎和节目流媒体有着直接的联系,可以用一句无可否认的挑衅性感叹来概括:20世纪未曾存在过。从某种意义上说,马可尼的视野从他的时代直接跃升到了我们的时代。
- F) 马可尼发明了全球通信的概念,或者,更直白地说,是全球联网、移动、无线通信。最初,马可尼那个时代的主要通信技术是无线莫尔斯电码电报。马可尼是第一个利用无线电波开发无线电报实用方法的人。他借鉴了多方面的技术细节,但与众不同的是,一方面,他对通信技术的力量很自信,另一方面,他对巩固自己在这领域的地位需要采取哪些步骤也胸有成竹。追溯马可尼的生平将我们带入现代通信的故事。其中还有其他一些重要人物,但马可尼在影响范围、权力和影响力,以及在掌控这一时代大众想象力方面,都超过了他们。(36) 马可尼显然是现代通信概念出现过程中的核心人物。
- G) 马可尼有生之年预见到了电视、传真机、全球定位系统、雷达和手机的发展。(43) 在他死前两个月,报纸报道说他正在研究一种“死亡射线”,他“用一种复杂的装置在三英尺远的地方杀死了一只老鼠”。那时,马可尼所说或所做的一切都是有新闻价值的。股票价格随着他的声明涨涨跌跌。如果马可尼说他认为可能会下雨,那大家就很可能都跑去买雨伞。
- H) 马可尼的传记也是一个关于选择及其背后动机的故事。(45-1) 在某种程度上,马可尼可以完全自主,不受所属社会阶层的限制。从另一种程度来讲,他永远是一个局外人。无论他走到哪里,他都从不“属于”这个群体;他总是“另一个”,在英国他被当成外国人,在意大利被认为是英国人,而在美国也是“非美国人”。(45-2)同时,他也因需要被人接受而遭受巨大的痛苦,这种需要驱使着他的每一段感情,而有时也玷污了他的每一段感情。
- I) 马可尼给我们的生活留下了永久的印记。他是第一个设想无线频谱实际应用的人,并成功地将它发展成一个全球通信系统——这包含了该词两个层面的意思:全世界的和包罗万象的。他之所以能够做到这一点,是因为一系列原因——最重要的是,把握住时机和际遇——但他执行自行强加的使命时所表现出的专注与决心则基本上是性格使然;数以百万计与马可尼同时代的人拥有和他一样的阶级、性别、种族和殖民特权,但只有极少数人利用了这些特权。马可尼需要实现他在青少年时期心中所设定的目标;(37)到了成年,他凭直觉明白,要想产生影响,他既要有独立的经济基础,又要与政权结盟。严守信条、对政治权力不加批判的忠诚为他做出必要选择指明了方向。
- J) 同时,马可尼在知识方面毫不妥协地独立。(39) 马可尼死后不久,即将成为曼哈顿计划开发者的核物理学家恩里科·费米写道,马可尼证明了理论和实验在互补中发展进步。“除非以理论概念为指导,否则经验很少能得出任何具有重大意义的结果……另一方面,过度依赖理论也会阻止马可尼坚持进行那些注定会带来无线电通信技术革命的实验。”换言之,马可尼的优势在于不被先入为主的假设所束缚。
- K) 马可尼生活中最具争议的方面——也是迄今为止没有令人满意的马可尼传记的原因——是他对贝尼托·墨索里尼不加批判的拥护。起初,这对他来说不是问题。但随着墨索里尼政权倒退的性质逐渐明朗,他开始遭受良心危机。(42) 然而,他一生在权力圈内活动,无法与政权决裂,始终为墨索里尼忠实服务(作为意大利国家研究委员会和皇家科学院的主席,以及法西斯大议会的成员),直到他终于在1937年的一天适时地撒手人寰,要不然他还需要在不久之后的一场吞噬了这个世界的冲突中表明立场,而这个世界,在某种程度上也是由他创造的。



Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 4 月 1 日刊登在 *The Guardian* (《卫报》) 上一篇标题为 “*The Guardian View on Intelligence Genes: Going Beyond the Evidence*” (《《卫报》对智力基因的看法: 超越现有的证据》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了遗传决定论的主张 (即 “基因决定智力”) 以及作者对这一观点的看法。

第 1 段以一个人们熟悉的辩论话题 “是天性还是后天培养更多地塑造了人类” 开启全文, 并引出最近很火的观点 “基因决定智力”。

第 2—4 段分别具体阐述遗传决定论学说的观点及其存在的问题。

第 5 段作者提出在科学技术不断进步的过程中, 人类应该持有的正确态度和主张。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的 recent research paper 定位到第二段第一句。
- D) 【精析】事实细节题。文章第二段第一句指出, 近期的一篇论文声称来自精英学校和普通学校的学生在考试成绩上的差异反映了他们基因的不同。第二句说这种论断引发了很多荒谬的主张, 认为 “基因决定了学业的成功”。由此可知近期这项研究支持 “基因决定智力” 的观点。故答案为 D)。
- 【避错】文章只提到精英学校和普通学校学生的考试成绩有差异, 并未指出不同学校对学生的未来会产生影响, 故排除 A); 文章主要说明遗传决定论科学认为基因差异导致智力差异, 并未提到学生基因差异大小的问题, 故排除 B); 第二段第三句指出, 当把学生的天资以及社会经济背景因素考虑在内时, 精英学校的教育优势在很大程度上就消失了, 这与 C) 正相反, 故排除 C)。
47. 【定位】由题干中的 recent research 及题文同序原则定位到第二段末及第三段前半部分。
- A) 【精析】事实细节题。文章第二段最后一句话中, 作者指出现在还没有强有力的证据可以支持遗传论或环境决定论。在第三段第二句中, 作者介绍了遗传决定论的主张, 之后在第三句中指出这种说法在很多层面上都存在问题。由此可知, 作者对研究的结果是抱有怀疑态度的。故答案为 A)。
- 【避错】在第二段末尾以及第三段第三句, 作者一直在强调遗传决定论提出的主张是有问题的, 所以 B) “它的影响是积极的” 和 D) “它的结论是有启发意义的” 与作者观点相反, 故排除; 第一段最后一句指出, 这项研究成了头条新闻, 第二段第二句又提到, 该工作引发了很多荒谬的主张, 说明它是有一定影响力的, 故排除 C)。
48. 【定位】由题干中的 relationship between DNA and intelligence 定位到第三段倒数第二句。
- B) 【精析】事实细节题。第三段倒数第二句指出, DNA 和智力之间的关系充其量只是一种微弱的统计数据上的关联, 绝不是因果关系。由此可知, 答案为 B)。
- 【避错】第三段最后一句话指出, 复杂的统计数据被用来创造一种科学确定性的氛围。这里作者客观指出目前大环境的一种情况, 而并不是认为这项研究的结果是具有科学确定性的, 故排除 A); 第三段倒数第二句指出, 两者间的关联最多也就是有统计数据上的微弱关联, 而 C) 说两者关系取决于对统计数据的解释, 与原文不符, 故排除 C); 一些基因科学家的观点就是 DNA 决定智力, D) 与文章意思不符, 故排除。
49. 【定位】由题干中的 hereditarians 和 claims 定位到第四段最后一句。
- A) 【精析】推理判断题。第四段最后一句提到, 如果遗传论者想推进他们的工作, 就需要更多客观公正的解释, 而不仅仅是宣扬他们的论点。也就是说, 如果遗传论者想要更多人信服他们的观点, 就应该对他们研究的结果做更加周全与综合的解释, 即将更多相关因素考虑在内, 故答案为 A)。
- 【避错】本文并未提及遗传论者在做研究时所用的技术精密与否, 故排除 B); C) 是针对第四段中 socially defined groups 设置的干扰, 但原文的意思是社会群体的界定不能只用基因来解释, 外部环境的影响同样重要, 与 C) 提出的 “收集社会各阶层人群的基因数据” 的论点不一致, 故排除; D) 项在文章中并未提及, 故排除。
50. 【定位】由选项中的 technology、cognition 及 discrimination 等词定位到最后一段。
- D) 【精析】推理判断题。最后一段第三句指出, 在理解认知能力的过程中, 我们不能将歧视抬高为科学: 这将导致人类只能在他们基因暗示的范围内



攀登人生的阶梯。结合该段第一句中作者引用作家威尔斯对遗传选择的看法:是对人类命运集体控制的终极形式,综合可知,作者认为不能以科学的名义宣扬歧视,故答案为 D)。

【避错】A)是针对最后一段最后一句话中的 as technology progresses 设置的干扰。原文的意思

是随着技术的进步,我们有责任守住底线,不去宣扬歧视,与选项中夸大技术改变世界的力量的意思完全不一致,故排除 A);原文没有提及职业道德,故排除 B);原文中提到在理解认知能力的过程中,我们要警惕将歧视抬高为科学,这与 C)“误解对人类认知研究的发现”意思不一致,故排除 C)。

参考译文

人类着迷于探究自己失败和美德的归因问题。这种关注不可避免地导致了一场熟悉的辩论:是天性还是后天培养更多地塑造了我们。遗传学革命使这场辩论成为关于我们社会特征的现代政治问题:如果性格深深地镌刻在我们的基因中,那么政府可以做什么来帮助我们?这在道德层面上是存疑的,但最近却有通过智力来实现遗传选择的主张成了头条新闻。

(46)这源于“遗传决定论”学说,且近期的一篇文章声称,来自精英学校和普通学校的学生在考试成绩上的差异反映了他们基因的不同。不出所料,由于这种论断,该论文引发了很多荒谬的主张,认为“基因决定了学业的成功”。这项研究揭示的结果反而并不太令人吃惊:一旦将学生的天资和社会经济背景两个因素考虑在内,精英学校的教育优势在很大程度上就消失了。(47-1)这只是对极为显而易见的事实粗略总结——结果是没有任何证据可以有力地支持遗传论或环境决定论。

然而,该论文确实说明孩子们被学校系统“无意地进行了基因选择”。(47-2)遗传决定论的核心主张荒唐离奇,其认为:基因序列的可识别差异可以预测个人的学习、推理和解决问题的能力。这种说法在很多层面上都存在问题。当外部因素明显存在时,老师不能严肃地告诉家长他们的孩子有较低的学习遗传倾向。观点不一致的学者认为,人类特征的可遗传性在科学上是不可靠的。(48)DNA和智力之间充其量只是一种微弱的统计数据上的关联,绝不是因果关系。然而,复杂的统计数据被用来创造一种令人生畏的科学确定性的氛围。

虽然个体差异有遗传基础,这毋庸置疑,但认为社会群体的界定可以用遗传来解释的观点是错误的。痴迷于基因决定命运当然也是错误的。医学上的预测不可能仅仅基于DNA;环境也很重要。像智力这样复杂的东西,很可能受到基因以外的许多其他因素的影响。(49)如果遗传论者想推进他们的工作,就需要更多客观公正的解释,而不仅仅是宣扬他们的论点。

遗传选择是对他人施加影响的一种方式,正如作家H.G.威尔斯所说,“是对人类命运集体控制的终极形式”。知识成为力量,而力量的发挥需要有责任感。(50)在理解认知能力的过程中,我们不能将歧视抬高为科学:这将导致人类只能在他们基因暗示的范围内攀登人生的阶梯。这就需要对科学更加抱有怀疑的眼光。随着技术的进步,我们都有责任确保我们塑造的未来是我们自己所生活的未来。

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自2019年9月8日刊登在《The Guardian》(《卫报》)上一篇题为“*The Guardian View on Tourist Taxes: Travelers Should Pay Their Way*”(《卫报》对旅游税的看法:游客应该为自己的旅行买单)的文章。

【结构框图】

文章主要表达了作者对目前英国征收旅游税现状的看法。

第1—3段由苏格兰立法征收旅游税引出话题,并举例说明类似税收正在增多。

第4、5段阐述英国在旅游税征收方面落后于其他国家的原因以及征收旅游税的必要性。

第6段强调这个问题没有万全之策,需要多方配合。

答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 Nicola Sturgeon's speech 定位至第一段第一、二句。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。第一段第一句提到尼古拉·

斯特金在上周二的演讲,第二句接着指出,苏格兰议会将成为英国第一个有权向游客收费的议会。由此可知,游客到苏格兰旅游将需要缴纳旅游税,



故答案为 B)。

【避错】由文章第一段第一句可知,是苏格兰政府准备立法征收旅游税,且文章第四段第四句提到“希望苏格兰政府的大胆举措能够促使其他地方采取行动”,由此可判断并不是整个英国在调整税收政策,故排除 A);文章仅指出苏格兰的旅游税立法,并未提到整个英国的新措施,也并未提到促进旅游业繁荣一事,故排除 C);根据文章第一段第二句可知,爱丁堡将成为苏格兰实施旅游税政策的开路先锋,并未指出爱丁堡对苏格兰旅游业贡献最大,故排除 D)。

52. **【定位】**由题干中的 the UK has been slow in imposing the tourist tax 定位至第四段第一句。

C) **【精析】**事实细节题。第四段第一句指出,英国在旅游税征收方面落后于其他国家的原因是地方政府软弱无能,同时执政党积极支持自由市场,反对税收和监管,故答案为 C)。

【避错】文章中提到,英国在旅游税征收方面落后于其他国家的原因之一是地方政府软弱无能,并未提到政府想要吸引更多游客,故排除 A);第四段第三句指出,这样的征税并不是万能的补救措施,因为与中央政府自 2010 年以来收回的资金相比,这样征收到的资金微不足道,但这是在评价征税措施,并不是英国旅游税征收进程缓慢的原因,故排除 B);第四段第二句提到,一些英国城市为取得向游客收费的权力进行了游说,但并未成功,这只是对现状的陈述,不能说明地方政府达成共识需要时间是英国旅游税征收方面落后于其他国家的原因,故排除 D)。

53. **【定位】**由题干中的 both international and domestic visitors 定位至第四段第五句。

D) **【精析】**事实细节题。第四段第五句指出,前往英国的游客或前往康沃尔等热点地区度假的国内游客没有理由免于征税——尤其是当垃圾回收、公园维护和艺术文化支出等当地至关重要的服务面临前所未有的压力时,所以征税的目的是缓解用于提供当地服务的财政负担,故答案为 D)。

【避错】文章中提到“国际标准”是在第四段第一句,是为了阐释英国旅游税征收方面落后于其他国家的原因,并未提到要提升旅游业的水平,故排除 A);第四段第五句提到公园维护等地方服务,但没有提到养护工人的福利,故排除 B);第五段第一句提到了“文化转型”,但并未提到与其他国家的文化交流,故排除 C)。

54. **【定位】**由题干中的 Western tourists 定位至第五段第二句。

A) **【精析】**事实细节题。第五段第二句指出,西方人经常表现得好像他们有权去任何他们选择的地方,而不用考虑后果,结合本段第三句指出的旅游也会产生社会成本可知,他们不考虑旅游的社会成本,故答案为 A)。

【避错】文章第五段第一句提到,游客在个人消费之外应该为他们参观的地方做出经济贡献这一观念应该是使文化转型更具多样性,但并未阐明西方游客是否愿意为额外的服务买单,故排除 B);文章并未提及游客们对旅行和生活的关系的看法,故排除 C);文章第五段第三句指出,正如航空和其他运输方式对环境造成的危害必须受到更严格的审查一样,我们也必须面对旅游所造成的社会成本,由此可知,应该是政府而非西方游客去仔细审查旅游业的影响,故排除 D)。

55. **【定位】**由题干中的 UK people's opinions 及题文同序原则定位至最后一段。

C) **【精析】**推理判断题。文章最后一段总结分析了英国人对征收旅游税的看法。该段首先指出这个问题没有“万全之策”,即对待这个问题不能采取“一刀切”的做法。接着提到了反对征收旅游税的企业以及支持征收旅游税的地方。由此可知,英国人对征收旅游税的看法是有分歧的,故答案为 C)。

【避错】文章中提到有些地方是支持征收旅游税的,比如开头提到的苏格兰政府,而有些企业反对征收旅游税,所以 A) 和 B) 是片面的,故排除;英国人对旅游税有不同的看法,并不是对旅游税态度不明,故排除 D)。

参考译文

(51) 上周二,尼古拉·斯特金在演讲中阐述了苏格兰政府未来一年的立法计划,证实了已经相当清楚的事实。苏格兰议会将成为英国第一个有权向游客收费的议会,爱丁堡很可能走在前列。

旅游税并非新鲜事。喜马拉雅王国不丹一直有向游客按日收费的政策。法国为了帮助温泉小镇发展而引入了过夜税,而且目前法国大约有一半的地方当局仍在使用这项税收政策。

但这样的税收正在增多。巴塞罗那和威尼斯通过收费来解决“过度旅游”现象的举措近来广受关注。日本和希腊最近也加入了开征旅游税的国家行列。

(52) 按国际标准来看,英国之所以在旅游税征收方面落后于其他国家,是因为地方政府软弱无能,同时执政党积极支持自由市场,反对税收和监管。一些英国城市为取得向游客收费的权力进行了游说,但没有成功。这样的征税并不是万能的补救措施,因为与中央政府自 2010 年以来收回的资金相比,这样征收



到的资金微不足道。尽管如此,还是希望苏格兰政府的大胆举措能够促使其他地方采取行动。(53)前往英国的游客或前往康沃尔等热点地区度假的国内游客没有理由免于征税——尤其是当垃圾回收、公园维护和艺术文化支出等当地至关重要的服务面临前所未有的压力时。

相反,游客在个人消费之外应该为他们参观的地方做出经济贡献这一观念应该是使文化转型更具多样性。(54)拥有可支配收入的西方人经常表现得好像他们有权去任何他们选择的地方,而不用考虑后果。正如航空和其他运输方式对环境造成的危害必须受到更严格的审查一样,我们也必须面对旅游的社会成本。这包括短期租房对居民住房成本和生活质量的影响。巴黎和柏林等一些欧洲国家的首都正在引领一场运动,旨在允许欧盟实施更严格的监管。社会成本还包括过度拥挤、乱扔垃圾以及与吵闹派对相关的各种行为的影响。

(55)这个问题没有“万全之策”。部分议会而不是所有议会有新的收入来源,这种情况是复杂的,且经常遭到企业的反对,他们担心更高的成本会使自己失去竞争力。但对于那些想要征收旅游税的地方,必须给他们机会,让旅游税发挥其作用。

Part IV Translation

参考译文与难点注释

As the southernmost province in China, Hainan is the second largest island next only to Taiwan. With its splendid scenery, pleasant climate, abundant sunshine, diverse species, dense hot springs and clear seawater, most of the beaches on Hainan Island are ideal places for swimming and sunbathing almost all the year round. As a result, it's honored as China's four-season garden and holiday paradise, attracting a large number of tourists at home and abroad every year.

Since the founding of Hainan Province in 1988, Hainan has been booming in tourism, service and high-tech industries, making it the only provincial special economic zone in China. Under the strong support of the central government and people throughout the country, Hainan will become China's largest pilot free trade zone.

1. 翻译第一句时,可以将两个分句译为 and 连接的并列句,也可像参考译文那样,将其中一个分句译为主句,将另一个分句译为 as 引导的介词短语;还可以将其中一个分句译为“海南”的同位语,即“Hainan, China's second largest island after Taiwan, is the southernmost province in China.”。
2. 翻译第二句时,可以按照中文的意群进行适当的划分,在“因而”前面断开,译为两句,同时要注意句子之间的逻辑关系。海南岛的风景、气候、阳光等因素是其成为游泳和日光浴的理想场所的原因,因此,可以将“海南岛……理想场所”翻译为第一个句子。翻译时可以将海南岛具有的这些特色翻译为 with 引导的伴随状语,将“大部分海滩……理想场所”译为主句。第二个句子中,用 as a result 承上启下,将两个句子巧妙地连接起来。“(海南岛)被誉为中国的四季花园和度假胜地”为第二句的主句,“每年都吸引了大批中外游客”是主句带来的结果,因此可以像参考译文那样将其翻译为结果状语,也可以将这两个分句译为 and 连接的句子。
3. 翻译第三句时,由本句的时间状语“……以来”可知,本句主句需要使用现在完成时态,从句用 since 引导。“是中国唯一的省级经济特区”是本句前面内容带来的结果,因此可以翻译为结果状语,或者单独成句。
4. 翻译第四句时,需注意应使用一般将来时。

话题词汇

resource-rich 资源丰富的
tropical 热带的
natural harbors 天然海湾
offshore waters 近海水域
abound in 盛产

marine products 海产品
freshwater aquaculture 淡水养殖
saltworks 盐场
cultural attractions 文化景点

